XXXVITH CONGRESS.

SENATE.... WASHINGTON, April 16, 1860.

Mr. WILSON (Rop., Mass) introduced a bill for the more effectual suppression of the slave-trade. It is a bill of nine sections. It provides for the construction of five steam error aloops of war, adapted to the African coast; increases the bounty from twenty-five to the hundred dollars for delivery to the U.S. Marshat of any slave landed in the country; makes the fitting out or ownership of vessels engaged in the slave-trade placy, and punishes with impresument for life instead of death; makes it eriminal for a stip not registered to display the American flag, as a badge of nationality; makes it the daty of the officers of a sinp, before going to the African cost, to report to the United States for a new register before going to the United States attorneys for examination; and provides that American vessels sold abroad shall return to the United States for a new register before going to the

coast of Africa.
Mr. MaSON (Dem., Va.) presented the return of United States Marshal Johnson on the warrant for the arrest of John Brown, jr., in Ohio. The return states that it is impossible to arrest Brown, unless armed

that it is impossible to arrest Brown, unless armed force is used for that purpose.

Mr. MASON also presented the return on the warrant for the arrest of F. B. Satborn, which recapitulates the facts as stated heretofore, and adds that no airest can be made, owing to the judicial proceedings of the State of Massachusetts. Both warrants and returns were referred to the Committee on the Judiciary, with instructions to inquire and report if any further proceedings are necessary to vindicate the authority of the Senate, and to effect the arrest of winces.

Mr. SUMNER (Rep., Mass.) moved to refer the memorial of Mr. Sanborn to the same Committee.

Mr. MASON moved that it be rejected.

Mr. SUMNER sad he felt it to be his duty to protest against such a suggestion. It was related of one

test against such a suggestion. It was related of one of the Judges of Hell that he punished first and heard afterward. The Senator from Virginia had taken that as a precedent.

Mr. MaSON said that the Senator bad used language

in making opposition to a motion, which, so far as his intercourse with gentlemen went he had never heard used cutside the Senste. He could not take it as personally offensive. The Senste was the best judge of what was due to its decorum.

Min. SUMNER said the Senstor from Virginia, in his self-confidence had not actually the self-confidence had not actually the self-confidence.

seif-confidence, had undertaken to lecture him on manners. In reply, he would say that when any out-rage comes before the Senate he should speak of it as

deserted, and if any precedent from a bad place could apply, he should not hesitate to use it. Mr MASON briefly replied, but his remarks were

mudible.

Without disposing of the matter, the special order mr. LATHAM (Dem., Cal.) said, it is now eightyfour years since this country was admitted into the fauily of nations, during which time she had been favore i
with unbounded prosperity, and millions had flocked
to our shores. He thought that in this time we had advanced in political ethics to the extent that we had in vanced in political ethics to the extent that we had in our material progress. The Bank, Tariff, and, last and not least, the all-absorbing and michievous question of Slavery, had all become secular. In the latter, the widest scope had been given, and the most sellish paswidest scope had been given, and the most sulfish passions prevailed. He proceeded at length to show that there was no irrepressible conflict between labor and capital. There was no Capital State without its being a Labor State. Mr. Latham proceeded to show the superiority of the Cancasian race to the negro race, saying that the world were not indebted to the latter for anything important, either in science, literature, or art. If the South should accept the theories of the Senator from New-York (Mr. Seward), it would puzzle him to point out a practical method by which his theories could be carried out. There is a universal law of nature existing throughout

There is a universal law of nature existing throughout the animal and vegetable world, that the nowhere exists without the requisite conditions for its support. The negro will go wherever there are the conditions of his existence, wherever his labor will be profitable, and wherever, under the protection of his master, he will be free from that competition which will be his death and his destruction, and he will go nowhere else. The Kansas question was long since practically settled, and Slavery will always work out its own destiny. The irrepressible conflict with which we are threatened is the creation of Northern politicisms for their own ends. It really exists nowhere. African Slavery has existed in this country from the for-mation of the Federal compact down to the present period, and we have flourished with it. The Northern period, and we have flourished with it. The Northern States have got rid of it because it was not profitable for them. But they have done little or nothing toward improving the condition of the negroes in their midst. Take the negro as a class, Liberty has neither improved his condition too his heart. The South has too large a megre population to be willing to emancipate them, and thus abandon them to iddeness and vice. The South does not possess the same facility with the North to replace black labor with white labor, and as regards the cotton plantations, it cannot be done at all. The South has no desire to force Stavery into the North, any more than the manufacturar desires to force his South has no desire to force Stavery into the North, any more than the mnoufacturar desires to force his fabrics upon a bad market. All the South asks is her constitutional rights, and to refuse to admit them is an infringement on the sacred compact by which we are bound together. The idea that there is an an irrepressible conflict between Free Labor and Slave Labor is nothing but an abstraction. He degreeated the means by which the Republican party roce into power, and denied that the negro had ever advanced in intelligence for centuries. The irre-pressible conflict was a Northern abstraction, used as pressible conflict was a Northern abstraction, used as a lever by sectional men for coattering fanaticism and riding on it into political power. It was due the South that the North should let Slavery alone. He did not believe in the sincerity of the Republicans who declared they had no intention to interfere with Slavery in the States. It was incompatible with a sectional party. If the Union is to be preserved, the irrepressible conflict—they wanted none. They went on in the even tenor of their way, knowing full wall that they political power. It was du no conflict—they wanted none. They went on in the even tenor of their way, knowing full well that they possessed power to put down all politicians. California wanted no slave code; she desired to maintain her vested rights, to have the Constitution as it is, and to remain level to the Urion. California wanted to be neither the ally of a Northern Confederacy or of a Scuthern Confederacy; and he was surprised when his colleague stated, as was reported in the press of his own State, that she would go with the South in case of a discolution.

a dissolution.

Mr. GWIN (Dem., Cal.) said he had never said so.

Mr. LATHAM was glad to hear it, and pleased to
have given him an opportunity to deny it. His colleague knew that California's integests were in the league knew that California's intejests were in the Union, and that she had-resources acceptated in any other State. He believed that if the Judiciary and Executive failed to afford ample protection to property in the Territories, it was the duty of Congress to afforiguent protection, but he was utterly opposed to anticipating such an event. He had faith in the people, and if one section of the Union desired redress, he trusted that they would find it within the Constitution and Union. All had the right to take their property into the Territories, which were purchased by the common blood and treasure of all. He agreed with the speech of Mr. Douglas made in the House in 1815, on reporting the bills for the admission of Florifa and lowa. He wanted to interpolation, no new interpretations, nor hair-splitting theories. In conclusion, he spoke of the perpetuity of the Union, the affection for which was too deeply seated in the hearts of the people to be eradicated.

Mr. BROWN (Dem., Mss.) said he wanted a vote now on these resolutions.

Mr. BIGLER (Dem., Pa.) moved to postpone the re
adultions, and take up the Patent Law bill.

Mr. HALE (Rep., N. H.) said he hoped the resolu tions would not be postponed. There should be a vote on them before the Charlesten Convention. The friends of the party now in the city were waiting for centlemen to show their hands.

The recolutions were postponed—Yeas, 27; Naye, 25.

The bill amending the Patent laws was taken up, and amended, but without a vote on its passage, the Senate adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

A communication was received from the Doorkesper, giving the number of employees under him, their salamr. BURNETT (A. Dem., Ky.) spoke of the neces

pity of reforming the abuses in and around the Capito pervice demands. There were always a horde of office-stekers who must be satisfied. He moved the office-scekers who must be satisfied. He moved the satisfied to be referred to a Special Committee.

Mr. MOORE (S. Am., Ky.) suggested that it be sent to the Committee on Manufactures, who, having nothing to do, might manufacture something. [Laugh

After a conversation, it was referred to the Commit-

tee on Accounts.

Mr. WINSLOW (Dem., N. C.) offered a resolution that when the House adjourn on Friday, it be till the first of May, and that a message be sent to the Senate,

asking its concurrence.

Mr. KELLOGG (Rep., Ill.) moved an amendment substituting the 21st of May. He was ratisfied that if the House adjourn over for one Convention they should for another, as little or no business would be Mr. KEITT (Dem., S. C.) objected to both proposi-

lions, and offered a substitute that Congress adjourn till the 5th of Juns.

The SPEAKER decided this out of order.

Mr. WINSLOW said it could be introduced as an

Independent proposition.

Mr. CUREY (Dem., Als.) proposed an adjournment, sine die, on the 15th of June.

Deckad out of order.

Mr. HUTCHINS (Rep., Ohio) moved to table the Mr. KEITT understood it was proposed to recognize

Tabled, 115 against 72.

Mr. ELIOT (Rep., Mass.) introduced a bill to prohibit the coolie-trace by Americans in American vessels. Referred to the Committee on Commune.

The bill apprepriating \$34,000 to Indemnify the Shawnes Letters for the depredations committed by white, was passed.

Shawee Relate for the dependence whites, was passed.

Mr CORWIN (Rep., Obio), from the Committee on Foreign Affairs, reported the Sauare resolution appropriating \$50,000 to defray the expenses of the Japanese mbassy. Passed. air. COLFAX (Rep., Ind.) reported a bill appropria-ng \$25,000 for mall facilities of Western Kansas.

Passed, with an amenon-cut offered by Mr. Craw-ford (Gs.), appropriating \$400,000 for putting the ser-vice on the routes established by the set of June, The report of the Judiciary Committee on the Pres-

lent's protest coming up as the special order, Mr. BURNETT (Dem., Ky.) suggested a postpone Mr. HICKMAN (A. L., Pa.), with a disposition to

accommodate the gentleman, was willing to postpone till the 1st of May.

In answer to a question by Mr. Branch, he said he was willing to allow a reasonable discussion, and would not call the previous question for two or three days.

Mr. BRANCH (Dem., N. C.) preferred that no question be taken on the Committee's Resolution bill after the political conventions are over.

Mr. HICKMAN replied that if the resolution was laid over till after the Conventions were over. It will

hald over till after the Conventions were over, it will be near the end of the session, when it would be im-

presible to consider it.

It was postpened till the 1st of May.

Mr. SHERMAN (Rep., Ohio) from the Committee of
Ways and Mears, reported a joint resolution, appropriating \$48,000 toward paying the expenses of the
several investigating Committees. Passed.

Mr. WEBSTER (S. Am., Md.) introduced a bill pro-

viding for the appointment of a commission to ascer-tain and recommend a proper site for a National

Mr. HICKMAN, from the Committee on the Judiciary, reported a bill, which was passed, organizing the Census Board. It provides that the Secretary of the Interior may employ one chief clerk and such other clerks of first class as the service may demand, not more than ten of second class, nine of third-class, and

six of fourth-class.

Mr. BONHAM (Dem., S. C.) offered a resolution proposing that when the House adjourn on Friday it to the first of May, in order that the seats and decks of numbers may be restored, in accordance to a resolution. on heretofore passed for that purpose, and that the sate be informed hereof.

Mr. CONKLING (Rep., N. Y.) moved to lay the

resolution on the table.

Negat ved—79 against 88.

Mr. CONKLING moved to adjourn, saying in response to Mr. Ashmore that he intended to resist it by all fair means, for any length of time, a vote being taken on the resolution.

A VOICE (from the Democratic side)—Let a square

vote be taken on the resolution.

The House refused to adjourn, 73 against 90. Mr. WASHBURN (Rep., Me.) moved that when they adjourn it be until Wednesday next, and therespon demanded the yeas and nays. He wanted Penarylvania to understand whether they want a tariff of

Mr. STEVENS (Rep., Pa.) wished to know whether was in order for Mr. Washburn thus to fillibuster. Laughter] Mr. FLORENCE (Dem., Pa.)-And whether a tariff

s to be got in that way?
The SFEAKER, in response to a question by Mr. Barkscale (Dem., Miss), said the subject will come up Mr. WASHBURN withdrew his motion.

MAY SLAVES LEARN TO READ ?

To the Editor of The N. Y. Tribune.

SIR: In the report of proceedings of yesterday (April 12) in Congress, contained in your paper of this morn ing, Senator Iverson of Georgia is made to say: "It was not true that the slaves were not allowed to learn to write, for that wo

I have the laws of Georgia before me, and on page 828, section 280, of Cobb's Digest of the Laws of

Georgia, I find the following:

'If any person shall teach any slave, negro, or free person of color, to read or write either written or printed characters, or shall procure, suffer, or permit a clave, or aspect, or person of color, to transact besides a for him in writing, such person so of finding shall be guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction shall be purished by fine or imprisonment in the common jail of the county, or both, at the discretion of the Court."

Again, on page 1,001 of the same book, section 114,

If any slave, negro, or free person of color, or any white per an any stave, negro, or free person of color, or any white per son, shall teach any other slave, negro, or free person of color, or read or service either wristen or printed tharacters, the said free person of color, or slave, shall be punished by fine and whipping, or fine or whitpping, at the discretion of the Court; and if white person so offending, be, she, or they shall be punished with fine not exceeding \$500, and imprisonment in the commo jail at the discretion of the Court before whom such offender it tied."

New York, And Market Nese-York, April 13, 1060.

The California Overland Mail.

Springfield, Mo., Monday, April 16, 1869.
The overland mail ceach, with regular California dates of the 26th ult., and telegraphic dispatches to the 27th, arrived here last night. The news by this coach

is in the main anticipated by the pony express.

San Francisco, March 26—noon.

The ship Andrew Jackson, which arrived here on the 24th, made the trip from New York in 89 days and 7 henre, which is claimed to be the quickest trip ever made—the famous trip by the Flying Cloud in 1854.

going 80 days and 8 hours.

The sum of \$35,000 was received at the Mint last week from the Allison Mine alone-the result of five

days' work.
The California Central Railroad is nearly completed to Lincole, 184 miles beyond Folsom, the present terminus. The contract for building the road the balance of the distance to Marysville has been let, and the work will commence immediately, and an active movement has been commenced by the same parties, who have built the Central Railroad thus far, to branch from it is another direction, so as to unite Sacramento and Sackton.

A bill providing for a commission to survey the harbor of San Francisco, and report to the next Legislature whether a bulkhead is necessary to protect the barbor, and, if necessary a plan for its contraction, has alrendy been introduced in the Sanate, and will be advecated by the opponents of the Bulkhead bill, which is now engaging so much legislative attention. The interior papers record the progress of what they all predict is destined to be an immense emigration of California miners to the Washoe mines. It is estimated that the number of people who cally pass over the number is steadily increasing.

mber is steadily increasing.

The Sonora Age says:
"All are going, rich and poor, miners, farmers, doc All are going, rich and poor, miners, farmers, doc-or's, lawyens, gamblers, and Chinamen. Anima's of il kinds are in great demand. The price of revolvers and bowie-knives has advanced, and from present in-ications we are led to believe that Tunimne County cill, within a few months, loose one half of her mule opulation. The reports from the Washoe mines are most uniformly favorable and exciting.

Fifteen hundred dollars have been subscribed to

wild a Jail at Carson City.

The law creating the office of Beef and Pork Inpector, levying a tax of 75 cents per barrel to pay for
bespectien, has gone into operation.

Arrived, March 24, ship Northern Light, from Manilla 25; ship
lebin Hood, 167 days from New York.

Salled, 24th, Wild Flunter, for Callac; 25th, Jean Baptists, for

Calleo.

The following is by telegraph to Telegraph Camp
No. 17, this side of Frenc:

San Francisco, Thesday, March 27, 1859—4 p. m.

Market continues altogether functive. Operators still have confidence in Provisions, because the news from New-York shows moderate shipments.

An Injunction.

NEWARK, Monday, April 15 1860.

An injunction against further progress on the Newark and Orange Horse-Car Railroad has been granted by Chancellor Green, at the instance of Owen McFarland of this city, and the work is now suspended. The ground had been broken from the Market-street Depot to Broad street, and the rails laid for a portion of this distance. The grounds upon which the injunction was asked for have not transpired. This is the first horse-railroad organized in this city, and its sudden stoppage creates much excitement. creates much excitement. Mr. Briggs had been consulted. Ho had no desire to be the Chairman of the Committee himself or to serve on the Committee. He would move that Mr. Briggs be made Chairman, if he would withdraw the objec-

Escape of two Prisoners.

Norristows, Pa., Monday, April 16, 1860, morning, two prisoners in the county jail es-They dug through a wall eighteen inches, and wall two feet their a stone wall two feet thick, when they knocked down the jeller, stole his keys and escaped through the main entrance. One was a burglar, under ten years imprisonment, and the other a borse-thief. A heavy reward is offered for their airest.

Collision at Sea.

Boston, Monday, April 16, 1860.

The bark Belle, Capt. Ryder, from Boston for Philadelphia, was fallen in with on the 15th, Long Island bearing N. N. W. 35 miles, in a sinking condition, having been in contact with an unknown ship. The crew of the bark were taken off by the brig Milliken, at New-Bedford, and afterward transferred to a New-York pilot-boat. The ship lost cutwater and bowsprit. To incorporate the East Brooklyn Savings Bank.
To amend the charter of the Hope Fire Insurance Co.
Requiring School District lines to be definitely described and recorded

pecial Dispatch to The N. T. Tribune.

THE VETO. The House is now, 10 o'clock, discussing the ques-

ment to the bill to provide against unsafe buildings,

and passed the bill for the protection of boarding-house

HARBOR-MASTERS. The Senate has passed the harbor-masters' bill. 10:10 o'clock, p. m.—The Assembly has just taken the

vote on Avenue D Road, and passed it over the veto by a vote of 82 to 25, and the others will of course go

TOLLS ON RAILROADS.

Twelve O'Clock p. m .- The Senate and House have both adhered to their positions on the Railroad Toll

The other Railroad bills have been passed over the

veto. The South and West streets Road by a vote of 80 to 22; Tenth avenue and Forty-second street, 82 to

23; Fourteenth street, 80 to 23; Seventh avenue,

81 to 22. The Senate passed and sent back to the Assembly the Houston-Street Railroad bill

amended by substituting the name of Peleg Hall in

place of Samuel Brown, and adding the name of John

Cashow, Edward R. Tinker, Francis Reynolds, John

Coyle, and G. R. Jackson as corporators; also giving the Legislature the power to amend or repeal the act,

and declaring the Company a body corporate in fact,

and in law, by the name of the Houston & Spring

Street Railroad Company; also some other amend

ments were made, intended to meet the objections of

the Governor, including the payment to the city of one

mill on each passenger carried. The Assembly con-

A DIRECT TAX.

Seeing that there is no longer any hope of revenue from railroad tells, the bill to levy a tax of 1} mills, to

neet the interest on the cannl debt, was taken up and

erered to a third reading. This, with bills heretofore

passed, makes the aggregate tax 4 mills. The bill was subsequently parsed, receiving 67 votes, most of the

Fire in St. John's, Michigan.

St. Jons's, Monday, April 16, 1860.

A fire this morning destroyed the following property:
Munger & Bro., dry goods; J. Hicks, dry goods;
Vancire, grocery; Wright, millinery goods, and The
Republican office, with its types and press. The loss
is estimated at \$20,600, with but a small insurance.

Fire in Grand Rapids, Mich.

Grand Rapids, Monday, April 16, 1869,
A fire last night destroyed nine stores and shops on
Canal street, two dwellings, one storehouse, and three
barns on Kent street, and one dwelling-house on
Spring street. The buildings were all of wood. Total
loss about \$25,000; insured for \$8,000.

Marine Disasters.

The schooner Ann, Capt. Bray, is ashore at Monomov

NEW-YORK LEGISLATURE.

The Assembly amendments to the Pro Rata Commis-

Mr. SPINOLA moved that the Sanate adhere to its

amendments to said bill.

Mr. WILLIAMS moved to secode. Lost. Yeas, 14;

Nays, 17. Mr. SPINOLA'S motion to adhere was then carried,

Mr. SPINOLA'S motion to adhere was then carried,
17 to 14, which closes all further conference, and finally
kills the bill for the sersion.

The bill repealing the act of 1851, abolishing tolls on
the Central Railrond, was then taken up in the Com-

mittee of the Whole.

Mr. SESSIONS moved to substitute reimposing tells, but allowing reads, if they so select, to commute for said tells, by paying \$1,300,000 in four years, or sooner

I they desire, and removing the existing restrictions on way fare on the Central Road, which read is to pay

\$1,600,600 of said commutation.

The motion to substitute the Commutation bill was carried, 16 to 14

Mr. SE SSIONS moved to amend the substitute by

making the commutation payable in three years, by twelve installments.

twelve installments.

Fregress was then reported.

In the Senate, Mr. COSS moved to lay the report of the Committee on the table. Lost, 12 to 19.

Considerable skirmishing took place on the part of the toil and pre-rata Senators to drive off action on the

bill, when Mr. SPINOLA spoke in denunciation of the course of those who all the session had been calling for revenue, and pleading the bankrupt condition of the

State, and now defeated, by parliamentary tricks, a measure giving \$1,300,000 to the State. He moved to lay the whole subject on the table. Carried, 22 to 4.

ASSEMBLY.

Mr. CALLICOT was appointed a member of the Committee of Conference on the Supply bill, in place of Mr. Copkling absert from the city.

Mr. CALLICOT asked consent to introduce a reso-

lation appointing a Select Committee of three to investi-gate the cost of running ferries between New-York

and Brooklyn, the amount of capital involved, and the profits made, &c., and report at the next Legislature;

he Committee to serve without compensation.

Mr. BRIGGS said he had not been consulted on the

matter, and experience had shown the inutility of such investigations. He therefore objected to the intro-

onetion of the resolution.

Mr. CALLICOT said that he had been informed that

Mr. BRIGGS insisted on the objection, so the reso

Mr. BRIGGS insisted on the objection, so the least lation was rejected.

The Governor has signed the anti-rent bill.
The following bills were passed:
Granting certain privileges to the South Side Railroad Company, Long Island.

Two attempts were made to introduce a resolution
of final adjournment to-morrow at eleven o'clock, both
of which were least.

of which were lost.

The report of the Committee of Conference on the Supply bill was agreed to, 86 to 9.

cittee of the Whole.

Recesa till 8 o'clock.

SENATE ALBANY, April 16, 1860.

curred in the amendments, 81 to 14.

Democrats voting against it.

an aggregate of \$6,771,126.

and others, against it.

the same way.

question.

Latest Doings of the Legislature. From Our Own Correspondent. ALBANT, Monday, April 16-11 P. M. THE TAX LEVY.

The Conference Committee on the New-York City

ALBANY, Monday, April 16, 1869.

RAILROADS VETOED.

The Governor sent a message to the Assembly today, returning with his objections five city railroad
bids, and has signed one—the confirmation of the Tax Levy bill have agreed, and as reported, the bill

Night are the grant by the Common Council.

The message was laid on the table, and ordered to be printed forthwith by a vote of 63 to 31—more than two thirds—which indicates that the Assembly will pass the bills over the veto. The message is as follows: contains the provision for contracting the street cleaning, but with some restrictions, such as advertising for

proposals, requiring that the contract be approved by the Mayor and Centroller, and that the sum shall not STATE OF NEW-YORK, EXECUTIVE DEPARTMENT, ? exceed \$300,000 per annum. Also, \$80,000 for the ALBANY, April 16, 1860.

Records Commission, \$100,000 for the Fire Depart-To the Assembly : I return to the Assembly, in which they originated, the following bills, authorizing the construction of Railroads in the streets of the City of New-York:

"An set to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Avenue D. Fast Broadway, and other streets and avenues of the City of New York: ment, \$2,300 for continuing Beakman street across the Park, and \$1,500 per annum for the Common Council. All the additional appropriations contained in the San-

"An act to authorize the construction of a Rallroad track on South, West, and other strests in the City of New-York."

"An act to authorize the construction of a Rallroad in Seventh avenue, and in certain other streets and avenues of the City of New-York." ate's amendments are retained, and the City Levy, as reported by the Conference Committee, amounts to \$4,477,720, and the County Levy to \$2,293,466, making

New-Lork?

"An set to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Tenth strene, Forty-second street, and certain other avenues and streets of the City of New-York."

"An set to authorize the construction of a Railroad in Fourteenth street, and other streets and avenues of the City of New-York."

ion of the veto. Mr. Jacques, made a strong speech a favor of the veto, and Messrs. Littlejohn, Arcularius, No person appreciates more fully than myself the mility of railroads as a medium of communication between distant sections of a great city.

In the conviction that greater facilities in this respect were required in New-York, I took occasion in UNSAFE BUILDINGS AND BOARDING-HOUSE KEEPERS. The Assembly has concurred in the Senate's amend-

sy annual message to advert to this necessity, and to recommend "that the number of railroads in the upper "part of the city be increased;" and took occasion in this connection to add: "In doing this, however, care "should be taken, while limiting and equalizing "the rates of fare on all railroads in that city, "to render the valuable franchise a source of in-"to render the variable francise a source of in"come to the city." It was obvious, therefore,
to the Legislature, from these declarations, that
all which was necessary to secure my approval
of the additional railroad facilities required by the interests of the citizens of New-York was, that the grants for this purpose which might be made, ahould impose suitable conditions, in view of the valuable franchises granted; should guard against the valuable franchises granted; should guard against the valuable franchises granted; should guard against the valuable consistent with the obligations imposed. It is because the bills before me fail to embody these essential provisions, and are deficient in other respects of those safeguards which I deem necessary to the protection of the public interests, that I am constrained to withhold my signature from the bills herewith retorned. That the privileges proposed to be conferred in these acts are deemed of great pecuniary value, needs no other clucidation than the fact, that responsible individuals stard ready to pay a large bonus into the interests of the citizens of New-York was suble individuals stand ready to pay a large bonus into the treasury of the City of New-York for the franchises

the treasury of the City of New-York for the franchises conferred upon the persons named in these bills, without cost or equivalent.

I deemed some return to the city simply equitable, because the streets have been opened, graded, and rencered ready for the reception of the rails proposed to be laid down, at the expense of property holders, and that a suitable payment into the City Treasury would to that extent alleviate the burden of taxation which masses a beavily non its citizens. Or, if this method to that extent alloviate the burden of taxation which procees so heavily upon its citizens. Or, if this method were deemed objectionable, it would have contented me had the bill in question so reduced the fares, for the transportation of parsengers, so as to have proved a veritable benefit to the humbler classes of citizens who are driven far from the centers of business by the high rents prevalent in the more accessible districts of the city. In this respect, also, the bills before me fail to conform to the intimations contained in my annual message. While it is notorious that the profits of the existing railroads in the City of New York are vasily disgroperitioned to the amount of capital actually invested, the reads new proposed are also well to conform to the prices for the transportation of passengers charged by those already in operation, without any other restriction or resuction.

other restriction or reduction.

Again, the bills to which I am constrained to interpose my objections, are grants of power in perpetuity.
Ordinary prudence, would suggest that this should be avoided. Powers that are useful to-day, under the changing circumstances of communities, and of muni-cipal operations, may, a few years hence, become ob-jectionable. Hence it is, that the exclusive benefits of jectionable. Hence it is, that the exclusive benefits of pa ents are limited; the existence of corporations circumscribed within certain periods; forry franchises defined and restricted. The whole genins of our government requires, that privilexes granted, especially those of pecuniary value, or affecting the public convenience shall, after a certain time, cause and the power of revision and amendment be exercised in accordance with the requirements of public interest.

But the privileges conferred in these acts, authorizing in some cares the entire engrossment of streets, are without limitation; and if, at any future time, the use of these public avenues should be demanded for other purposes, there is no determinate period to which the inhabitants or corporate authorities could look for a cessation of

there is no determinate period to which the innabitants or corporate authorities could look for a cessation of the privileges now granted. Nor is there any power reserved on the part of the Legislature to alter, morify, or repeal these grants, however flagrant shall be the abuses which may grow up under them. Nor is there any provision in these bills, prescribing a time within which the proposed radroads shall be constructed.

CHATHAM, Mass., Monday, April 16, 1860.

The schooner Flora King, from Sulitvan, Me., for New-York, with a cargo of epars, is schores at Monomoy; lost rudder, but will probably discharge her deck-load and get off.

The schooner Elvira of East Machias, Clark, for New-York, with a cargo of iumber, is ashore at Monomoy; she is full of water, and will discharge to get off. The schooner D. Bellows, Capt. Clark, from Rockport for Petersburg, Va., with a cargo of ice, is ashore at Monomoy, but will probably get off on rise of tide. Secure in the privileges conferred, the parties in inerest may delay action to such time as their own con-venience shall be best subserved. In the mean time full of water, her cargo will probably be saved, but the vessel will be a total loss.

The schooner Geo. W. Snow, of Deer Island, Ma., Torrey, with a cargo of lumber for New-York, is at Monomoy, lost bowsprit and j b-boom; will repair and proceed. the immunities granted may be the subject of constant barter and sale, without the slightest accraing advantsee to the public. Equally deficient are they in requirements as to the time and manner in which the care shall run, or the distance to which a car, when statted, shall proceed. Running in Mg-zag directions, started, shall proceed. Running in agrang affections it is in the power of the several Companies to break their connections at short intervals; and thus, its tead of carrying a passenger the whole distance he may wish to proceed, compel him to psy two or more fares

before reaching the desired point.

An objection more flagrant than any to which I have An objection more flagrant than any to which I have adverted, is the unter want of responsibility which pertains to these associations. They are not required to file any articles of association, and within a month after organization the public may be entirely at a loss to know who are the purbles in interest. Being without a corporate name and without corporate responsibility, prosecutions could only be maintained against individuals, and these, with no accessible public record to exhibit either their names residence or interests, might prove altogether intangible. And, as if this immunity were not sufficient, the bills before me, violating all just precedent, provide that suits for damage or demand be brought exclusively in the Coarts of the First Judicial District. Thus, while the persons upon whom these privileges are conferred in these acts, are The Assembly amendments to the Pro Rata Commissioners bill, naming the Controller, State Engineer, and Anditor Commissioners, and applying the Pro Rata principle to roads, was taken up.

The Senate refused to concur in the amendments, and rejected the bill.

The report of the Conference Committee on the Railroan Toil bill was then announced, with a message from the Assembly, that that body insists upon its own bill. whom these privileges are conferred in these acts, are residents of various sections of the State, litigants are compelled to resort for redress to the City of New-York, no matter what may be the circumstances of the case, or how onerous the burden thus imposed. That this is a flagrant departure from the principles and practice which govern ordinary legal controversies

cannot be questioned.

I have thus briefly stated my objections to these That's thus briefly sated my objects to stace measures, drawn from the inherent defects manifest in the bills themselves. They are in my judgment of so grave a character, and so clearly calculated to destroy the utility of the measures proposed, that I cannot consent to become a party to their enactment. Sincerely do I deprecate the want of additional railroad facilities in the drawith whose interest social civil and comin the city, with whose interest, social, civil and com-mercial, I have long been connected. But I cannot consent to the secrifice of permanent interests for temporary advantages. The measures thus objected to are, in their present shape, at variance with justice and sound policy; not in consonance with the wishes, or the wants of the great mass of these for whose benefit they are professedly designed, and being deficient in these legislative safeguards which should mark wise and disagreements the legislative properties. and discriminating legislation, my only alternative lies in the exercise of my constitutional prerogative, and I therefore return them severally without my signature. E. D. MOROAN.

THE CITY TAX LEVY.

The House non-concurred in the Senate samendments to the city tax levy, and a Committee of Conference was appointed. BILLS PASSED.

The Assembly has passed the Senate bill to regulate

The Assembly has passed the Schade of the regulate the sale of poisen.

Also, to provide for vaccination.

Also, to incorporate the Coast Wrecking Company.

The Assembly also concurred in the Senate's amendments to the Code.

Also, in the Senate's amendments to the bill author-

izing the towns of West Farms and Morrisania to raise money by loan to macadamize certain public roads. The Wechawken Ferry and Fulton Ferry Railroad bill was lost in the Assembly to-day by a vote of 45 to 37, and a motion to reconsider was laid on the table. MORE ABOUT TOLLING RAILROADS.

The Committee of Conference on the Toll bill, report to-day that they had been unable to agree. The Committee report that after an interchange of views, the House conferees submitted the following

proposition:
That the House concur in the Senate's amendment, limiting the time to three years, provided the Senate will recede from its amendment removing restrictions en way fare.

A majority of the Senate Committee submitted a

A majority of the Senate Committee submitted a equater preposition as follows:

To accept the Assembly bill, amended so as to levy three fourths instead of full toils; such toils to be imposed on the principle that the toils shall stop when the competition stops. Also, amending so that goods from the Welland Canal entering the Eric Canal at Syracuse shall be charged the same toils as if they had come from Buffalo on the Eric Canal, and take off the restrictions on the way fare on the Central Road, with the conditition that that road shall run one way train per day each way, at two cents per mile. With such

further emendments as will prevent a diversion of trade from the Canals and the Central Railroad by reason of the exemption of way freight on the Eric Read from tolls. Also, a limitation of the provisions of the Assembly bill to three years. Another propestion was to adjust the whole subject by the substitution of a bill embodying the principle of

mmutation.

The House conferers declined the above proposition,

The House conferes accused the grove proposition, and the House insisted.

The Senate took things very quietly to day, taking a recess from 1 o'clock to 4 p. m.

On motion of Mr. Spinols, the thanks of the Senate were tendered to the Lieutenant Governor for the able, dignified, and impartial manner in which he has discharged the duties of presiding officer of the Senate. The Assembly bill in relation to Harbor Masters was, on the motion of Senator Robertson, made a special on the motion of Senator Robertson, made a special order for 4 o'clock this afternoon.

In relation to the surplus waters of the canal and the

In relation to the surplus waters of the canal and the leaves thereof being announced for a third reading, Mr. Treman moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, which was lost, 11 to 13. The bill was then read and lost, 12 to 10.

Mr. Abell moved a reconsideration, which was laid on the table; subsequently reconsidered and passed.

When the bill to half-shire Allegany County came

up for a final reading, Mr. Truman moved to recommit, with instructions to strike out the enacting clause, which was lost, 6 to 15. He then moved to recommit, with instructions to smend by giving to the Board of Supervisors the control and direction of the repairing of the County buildings, instead of the Supervisors of Angelica, which was lost, 9 to 13.

mgelica, which was lost, 3 to 13.

Mr. Truman then moved to recommit, with instruc Mr. Tyuman then moved to recommit, with instructions to so smend as to submit the question to a voice of the people as to whether they desire two county seats, side by side, which was voted down, 8 to 14, as follows:

YEAS—Messra. [Bell, Goss, Montgomery, J. M.] Murphy, Presser, Rotch, Truman, Warner, S. Mays—Messra. Abell, Blood, Colvin, Connolly, Ferry, Flero, Garcirer, Hammond, Ketcham, Lapham, Munroe, Ramsey, Spnela, Williams.

The bill was then passed, 17 to 8, as followe:

YEAS—Messra. Abell, Blood, Colvin, Councily, Ferry, Flero, Gardiner, Grant, Hammond, Ketty, Ketcham, Lapham, McGraw, Munroe, Ramsey, R'chmond, Williams.

NAYS—Messra. Bell, Goss, Montgomery, J. M. Murphy, Presser, Rotch, Truman, Warner.

The Senate passed the bill to amend the Brooklyn Sewersge act, so as to permit the authorities to sell their bonds at 7 per cent instead of 6.

The Senate concurred in the House amendments to the bill to provide for the payment for work done and materials furnished for certain parts of the Eric Canal enlargement.

On metion of Mr. Blood, the thanks of the Senate

enlargement. enlargement.

On motion of Mr. Blood, the thanks of the Senate were tendered to Mr. Lapham, President pro tem. of the Senate, for the dignified and estisfactory manner in

which he has discharged the duties of the Chair.
On the motion of Mr. Botch, the thanks of the On the motion of Mr. Botch, the thanks of the Sen-ate were tendered to Mr. Terwilliger, the Clerk of the ate were tendered to Mr. Terwininger, the Cierk of the Senate, for the fidelity, promptitude, and energy with which he has discharged the important daties of his cifice. A similar tender of thanks was presented to Mr. Fairman, the Journal Clerk, on the motion of Mr.

Warner.

A motion to adjourn to-morrow, at 11 a. m., was laid on the table to-day.

The Senate passed the Assembly bill to erect a new the course of Castleton and Southfield, town from the towns of Castleton and Southfield, Richmond County, to be called Middletown. Also the Assembly bill to provide for the opening of Paca ave

Assembly bit to provide for the opening of Faca are nue, in the County of Kings.

The Senate tabled the Assembly's amendments to the Pro-Rata bill.

Mr. Spinola offered a resolution, preceded with several whereases (simed at the Governor), that when the Legislature adjourn on Friday next, it adjourn till the 4th of May, which goes to the table under the rule.

THE CENTRAL PARK.

The President announced the Special Committee to avertigate the Central Park as Messrs. J. M. Murphy, Merroe, and Rotch.

Mr. Richmond, from the Committee on Cities and villager, reported favorably the Arsambly bill for the commraction of a Railroad in Houston street, and other streets, in New-York.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT. The Governor has signed the bill in relation to cap-Mr. Hammond to day introduced a bill to levy a tax

Mr. Hammond to day introduced a bill to levy a tax of one mill to meet the interest on the Canal debt.

On Saturday evening last, the Senate concurred in the Assembly's amendments to the bill "authorizing "Notaries Public to perform the duties of Justices of "the Peace, and Commissioners of Deeds. Also, con-"firming the acts of Notaries Public." The Assembly's amendment consisted in striking out all after the enacting clause, and inserting a provision confirming all acts and duties which may have been performed by Notaries Public in the administration of oaths, acknowledgments, and affirmations, since April 15, 1859.

The Senate also passed the Assembly bill to provide for the payment of interest on Canal drafts.

THE BANKEUPT BILL.

The bill for the relief of Insolvent Debtors, which finally passed both branches of the Legislature, took the form of an amendment to our two-third Insolvent Law, 88 follows: AN ACT to amend Article 3, Chap. 5, Title 1, Part 2, of the Re-

vised Statutes, entitled of voluntary assignments made pur-suent to the application of an insolvent debtor and his cred-iters. SECTION 1. Sections 2 and 3 of the Education of the 1st title of the fifth chapter and second part of the Revised Stainte, as amended by chap. 176 of the laws of 1849, and chap. 210 of the laws of 1850, are hereby represed. SEC 2. Section 4 of said article is hereby amended so as to

read as follows:

Application for such discharge shall be made by the petition of and pince of residence of the petition shall set forth the name and pince of residence of the petitioner.

SEC. 3. Section 8 in said article is hereby amended so as to

read as follows:

If it shall appear by such petition, sobedule and affidavis, that
at least two-thirds in amount of all debts owing by him, and

If it shall appear by such petition, schedule and affidavit, that at least two-thirds in amount of all debts owing by him, and appecified in such schedule, have been due and unpaid for the space of one year pilor to the time of presentation of said petition, the officer to whom the same shall be so presented, shall make an order requiring all the creditors of such insolvent show cause before such officer, if any they have, at a certain time and place to be specified by him, why an assignment of the insolvent's extate should not be made, and he be discharged from his dobts as in this act provided.

SEC. 4. Section 25 of said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

In case no creditor shall appear at the time and place specified in the order, to show cause herein before mentioned, and it shall satisfactorily appear to the officer before when said proceedings are punding, that the facts stated in the petition and schedule of the said incolvent are true, and that said insolvent has complied with the provisions of this act, or in case any creditor shall appear and the validity of said objections shall have been determined by a Jury or by said officer, in the cases hereinbefore dimensioned, in favor of said tosolvent, the said efficer shall direct an assignment of all such insolvents estate, bothin iswand equity, in passession, remainders, the reversion, excepting from the article is mentioned in this inventory, such articles as are exempt by law from levy and sale on execution.

SEC. 3. Section 27 of said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

If it shall appear on such examination or otherwise by competent proof, that such insolvent has collected any debt or destruction to such the said officer, that are destruction of the said officer, that said efficer shall direct an assignment of the said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

SEC. 5. Section 27 of said article is hereby amended so as to read as follows:

If it shall appear on such examination or otherwise by competent proof, that such insolvent has collected any debts or demands, or made any transfer absolute, conditional, or otherwise, of any part of his real or personal estate since the making of the schedule anaexed to his petition, he shall be required to fortherwise part of the steel of the section of the schedule anaexed to his petition, he shall be required to fortherwise person as he shall direct, the full amount of all his debts and demands so by him collected or received, and the full value of all property by him transferred, except such parts of the said debts and property as shall satisfactorily appear to said officer to have been necessarily expended by such insolvent for the anapport of himself or his family; and no discharge shall be granted to him under this act until such payment be made, or security, satisfactory to said officer, be given that such payment shall be made within thirty days thereafter to the assignees named in the assignment of said insolvent.

Sec. 6. This act shall take effect on the lst day of April, 1881. The following is the vote by which the bill finally passed the Senate:

YEAS—Measrs Abell, Bell, Colvin, Connelly, Flero, Gardiner, Rotes, Miurphy, Richmond, Spinola—7.

The Governor has signed the property qualification amendment bill, the Croton Water loan bill, the Bushwick avenue bill, and the bills to incorporate the pare-child fund of the P. E. Church and ta road the floating

wick avenue bill, and the bills to incorporate the paro-chial fund of the P. E. Church, and to fund the floating lebt of New-York THE PAINTERS OF BROOKLYN .- The association of

painters of Brooklyn, known as the Washington Band No. 1, at a late meeting resolved that, after the 16th of April, they would demand \$2 per day for their services, that being an advance of 25 cents per day for their services, that being an advance of 25 cents per day on the present wages. Accordingly, about 250 members of the association struck yesterday, but made a compromise with their employers, to the effect that they would be governed by the decision of a mass meeting of painters, to be held last evening. With this understanding, the strikers continued their labors yesterday. At the necting last night, held at the City Hall, there was but a very slim attendance. Mr. U. Van Ostraud was called to the chair, and W. H. Stanley appointed Secretary. After some debate, it was resolved that, as the mass of painters did not seem inclined to come to the aid of their fellow workmen of the association, it would be injudicious to continue the strike. It was further resolved that they would insist upon quitting work at 5 o'clock p. m. on Saturdays hereafter, instead of 6 o'clock as heretofore. The Committee from the association, appointed to confer with the employees, gave it as their opinion that the bosses generally were more willing to pay the \$2 per day than the men were to ask it. Mr. Stanley then explained the object of the association which had been formed, and many new names were added to the roll. The strikers will reune their labors to-day at the old rate of wages, 14 hillings per day.

The Wisconsin Election.—The returns received vices, that being an advance of 25 cents per day on the

THE WISCONSIN ELECTION .- The returns received April 13, have materially reduced Dixon's (Democrat) mrjority for Chief Justice. Now he is only 820 ahead.

STATE SCHOOL TRUSTERS,-The State Board of School Trustees held a meeting at the State House, in Trenton on Friday. The Board consists of the Governor, Attorney-General, Secretary of State, President of the Senate, and Speaker of the House. After an examination into the securities and condition of the funds, Mr. F. Bloord of Newsch was appointed State Superintendent of Common Schools.

NEW-JERSEY ITEMS.

A MAN, WOMAN AND CHILD STABBED .- On Sada day morning last a jeweler named Robert Donald was sken before Justice Mederaft, at Newark, charged with having stabbed Andrew Chrishelm, wife and child, who reside at No. 13 Alling street. It appears that Donald, in company with James Calboun, west to Chrisbelm's house late on Friday night, and solicited food and lodging, which were cheerfully accorded, and while they were eating a dispute arose, and the guests became very abusive. Chrisbelm then ordered the men to leave the house, which they refused to do, and on his attempting to put them out, Donald drew a knife and stabbed him twice in the abdomen, and gave him a cut across the wrist which nearly severed it. Mrs. C. came to her husband's assistance, when Donald told her if she interfered he would cut her throat. Persevering, however, in her endeavors to extricate her husband, Donald seized her by the hair, and made a lunge at her throat with the knife. She put up her hand, which warded off the blow though three of her fingers were nearly severed from her hand. Daring the struggle the child was also slightly injured. The cries of the woman attracted the attention of the neighbors, and the rufflans fied. The police afteward arrested Donald, and subsequently his companion. Both of them were held for examination.

TENEMENT GRAVES-THE ALLEGED SPECULATION

TENEMENT GRAVES—THE ALLEGED SPECULATION IN COFFIS.—The trial in the case of Christian Yost against Edward Hope, jr., charged with selling a whitewood coffin for a mahogany one, took place yesterday afternoon before Justice Bedford, in Jersey City. Mr. Jelliffe appeared for plaintiff and Mr. Winfield for defination. A large number of persons were present to listen to the proceedings.

John S. Wood testified that he is Superintendent of the New-York Bay Cemetery, and keeps a register of the strangering on the proceedings.

John S. Wood testified that he is superintendent of the New-York Bay Cemetery, and keeps a register of the strangering on the list of September last; the record showed that rin bedies in all were buried in that grave; parties burying in the strangering on the service of the

the 24th of March; the second ceffin taken up was a manogany one, and the third, which Mr. Yout took away, was a whitewood coffin.

Christian Yost testified—I loat a child on the 18th, and buried it on the 18th of September last; I applied to Mr. Hope, and told him I wanted a misdle-sixed coffin, not a common one; I wented to bury my child at the foot of the bill, but Mr. Hope, said the grounds would be closed soon, and I had better have abburied, it is grave was opened about five feet; it was filled and rounded up before we left; the charge for the oxilia was \$6: afterward, in talking to Mr. Felkner, we found that our children were both buried in the same grave, No. 728; the next day we went to the Cemetry and had our children taken up; the direct colling was within a few inches of the top of the ground; the third oxilin, Mr. Wood said, contained my child; i said it was not my child, mine was in a mahogany coffin; he said it was, according to his books; they then opened the coffin and I sawit was my child, where we had not man and the same grave is buried; it was a toward to the coffin from my grave; I found it was a title baby, and not my child; I then went with them to the New-York Bay Cemetery; when they took out a mahogany coffin from the vaunt, and upon opening it I mmediately identified my child.

John Falkner gave evidence mainly cornoborative of the previous witness. The plaintiit then rested the case.

Edward Hope, jr., defonant, testified—Mr. Yoot came to make a said to bury a child; I formished him a plain mahogany coffin; and buried the child in the New-York Bay Cemetry; first heard of trouble about this affair in January, when Mr. Yout came and said he found his child off top of the ground; after he had removed it to the Jersey City Cemetery, Yout accused me of selling him a whitewood coffin; I sold him merely the right to bury; the coffin I sold him was made of baywood sides and to bury; the coffin I sold him was made of baywood sides and was made of the promise of members, the coffin.

Cross-Fra

clee.
Charles A. Stewart, an undertaker in Grand street, N. Y., taked that baywood is mahogany, but of a softer quality the

tified that bay wood is mahogany, but of a softer quality the other kinds.

George T. Bradley, Register of the Cemetery, testified t Yost came to his office and stated that he had been down to Cemetery to see about his child; that he found his coffile I upon the ground; witness told him that it could not be possed to the mast be mistaken; Yost insisted that it was with offered to make inquiry on the following Monday, but Yost wen, away saying that he would remove the body at case.

Dr. shorris testified that he was present when the bodies of the two children were taken up; the one at the Jersey Otty Cometery was much decemposed, and he considered it impossible to have noved it from one coffin to another; the one in New York Bay Cemetery had considerable mold on it.

Mr. Wood was recalled, and stated that the grave was not disturbed from the time Wet removed his child, until the 24th of March.

David Davis, undertaker at the Jersey City Cemetery, testified that Mr. Yout brought a coffin there for interment on the 18th of the other which we have me coffin related on the 24th of March.

at witness knew it. The Jury retired at 5½ p. m., and shortly decided in favor of the

TWENTY-FIRST WARD REPUBLICAN ASSOCIATION .-At a meeting of this Association, held last evening, Mr. Ellsworth Eliot presiding, the delegates to Syracuse were instructed to vote for no delegate to Chicago not known to be a friend of William H. Seward; the Governor was thanked for his veto of the City Railreads, and the Republican Senators and Representatives were called upon to sustain the Governor in his manly stand for the rights of the City of New-York. Too Association were in favor of giving the City Railroads to responsible parties to be run at a fare not exceeding

speculators.

three cents; but opposed the giving of them to mere

Albany Live Stock Market. Albany Live Stock Market.

[Reported for The New-York Tribone].

What Albany, April 16, 1860.

CATLE—No famine this week! The market is as usual, this
Spring, overstocked, there being 4,041 fresh arrivals and 129 held
over, making a total of 4,161 head on sale to day. This is the
largest number received here during any one week since August,
1858. There are only a few presultin Beeves here; the quality,
however, is fair, and the demand brisk at a sight decline for the
best bundles. The Eastern buyers will take 1,860 head; 450
will be retailed here, leaving 2,200 for the New-York market.

Recurre—The following is our comparative statement of re-

RECEIPTS-Ine indowing is of	Vool Control	Bailcoads
ceipts at this market via the New	· X ork Central	West where I'm
This week.	PREP MACH	To he were think to see ?
Cattle	3.810	93,41
	2,966	59,69
Sheep 763	424	6,69
Hogs 480	And the same	-74 4 - 4
Coring week	Av. wk ty re	e'te Tot to sam
last year.	last year.	. Gatelalt year
	2,542	31.76
Cattle		
Sheep	4,114	
Hoes 362	715	12,17
The Cattle are from the several	States and (Saunda in the fo
lowing numbers:	9901351-3	North 90
lowing numbers:	************	in Representation and
Ohio 453 Indiana	196 Miss	souri 19
Onio		
Total		4 19
Total	***********	

And were distributed through the different yards here as follows: At More's, 2,262; Gallup's, 791; Hunter's, 1,056; Lawrence's, East Albeny, 112.
PRICES—We quote the market active at the following rate:

This Week.

Last week.

Parties & Disck, 27 Memogan, averaging 4,000 ib, at opt. and 37, averaging 1,358 fb, at 4|c.

H. B. Sisson, 11 State, the best car load here this week, large, fat and fine, at 5|c. Average 1,818 fb.

Geo. Metcalf, 52 Illinois, averaging 1,475 fb, at 4|c.

Heath & Dresser, 16 fair Michigan at \$45.56 \$\rightarrow\$ 100 fb. Average

Heath & Life B. H. Atwater, 31 Illinois, averaging 1,415 lb, at 45c.
B. F. Atwater, 31 Illinois, averaging 1,395 lb, at 45c.
J. B. Mott. 45 State Stillers, averaging 1,395 lb, at 45c.
J. B. B. Ware, 29 extra and premium Kentneky, averaging 1,516 lb at \$5 10 \$7 100 lb. Also 16 at \$4 7c \$7 100 lb. Average 1,550 lb.

E. Stone, 60 fair, heavy Illinois at \$67 50 P head. Average, 1,450 fb.

8. H. Jones, 52 prime Illinois at 44c. Average, 1,425 fb.

Thos. Hosebury, 65 Ohios, averaging 1,570 fb, at 44c.

Reed Marquett, 75 prime Illinois at \$77 \$\psi\$ head, delivered in

New-York. Estimated at 1.59 fb.

C. R. Rogers 88 extra fat Hentheky's, averaging 1,580 fb, at

\$5 122 \$\psi\$ (10 fb). Also, 14 50 at \$5 \$\psi\$ (10 fb).

W. M. Teiden, 56 heavy Illinois at 4(c. Average, 1,418 fbs.

Jacob Hesteller, 45 good Kentucky at \$67 \$\psi\$ head. Average,

1,400 fb.

Jacob Hosteller, 40 good Kentheky at any y hear. Average, 1,400 lb.

John Peach, 18 Illinois, averaging 1,515 lb, at 4c.

Whalen & Fisher, 11 prime State Silhers at \$50 per head; average, 1,200 lb.

W. Kingscott, 14 Illinois, averaging 1,515 lb, at 4c.

Milen Cows—There are a number of very fine Mileh Cows on sale; but the inquiry is extrecessly limited. The asking prices range from \$50 to \$60. Iram B. Moore sold 30 head, from 4 to 8 years old, with calves by their side, at \$51,9 head.

Surays—There is a marked islling off in the receipts, and the demand is light. McGraw frothers bought a few sheared at 457-45c. \$7 lb, live weight.

Hous—Very little doing. We noticed a sale of 115 corm averaging 206 lb, at 5c., and i50 extra choice Stare Pigs at \$1c. \$7 lb. 10 weight.